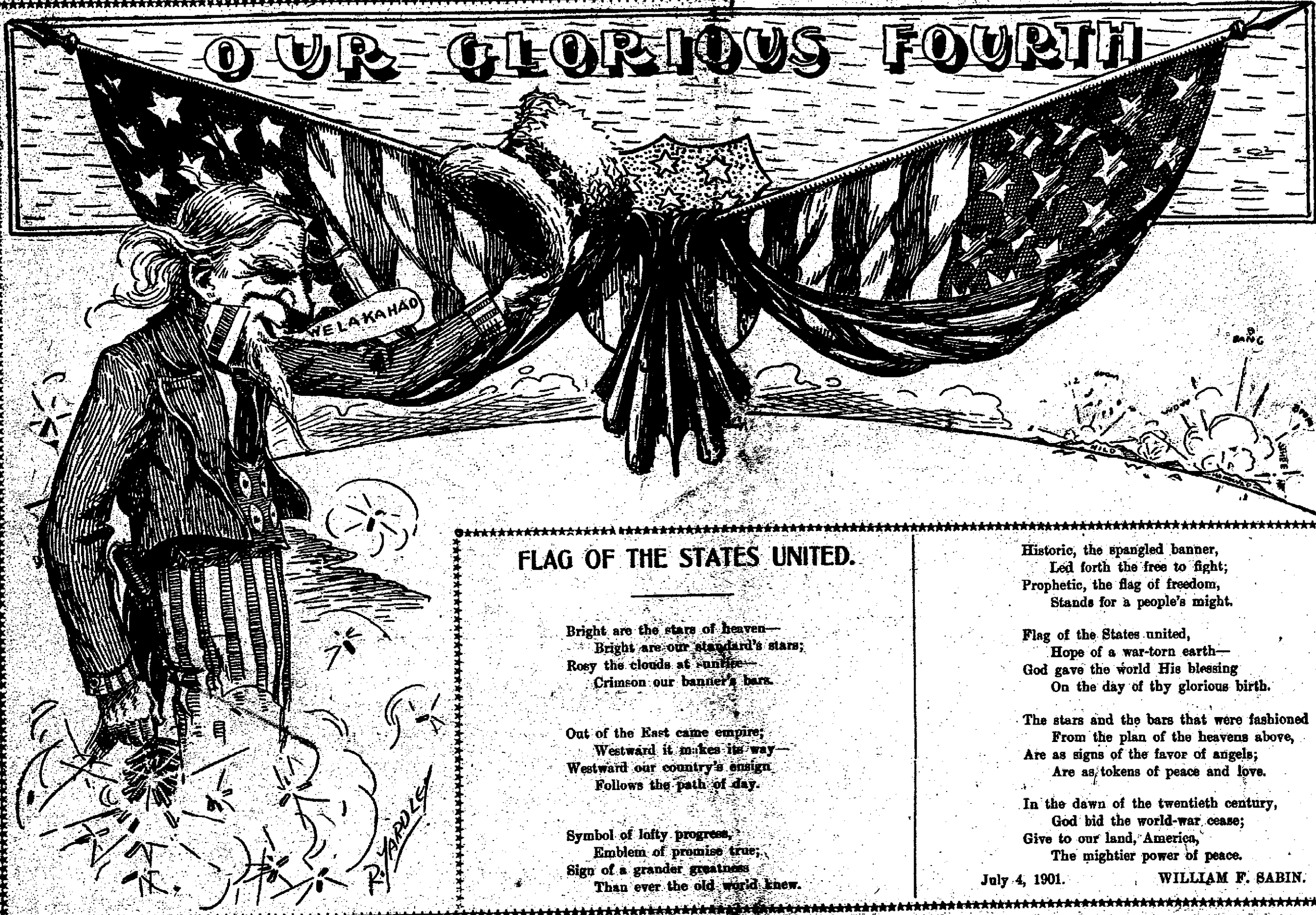


OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH



FLAG OF THE STATES UNITED.

Bright are the stars of heaven—
Bright are our standard's stars;
Rosy the clouds at sunrise—
Crimson our banner's bars.

Out of the East came empire;
Westward it makes its way—
Westward our country's ensign
Follows the path of day.

Symbol of lofty progress,
Emblem of promise true;
Sign of a grander greatness
Than ever the old world knew.

Historic, the spangled banner,
Led forth the free to fight;
Prophetic, the flag of freedom,
Stands for a people's might.

Flag of the States united,
Hope of a war-torn earth—
God gave the world His blessing
On the day of thy glorious birth.

The stars and the bars that were fashioned
From the plan of the heavens above,
Are as signs of the favor of angels;
Are as tokens of peace and love.

In the dawn of the twentieth century,
God bid the world-war cease;
Give to our land, America,
The mightier power of peace.

July 4, 1901.

WILLIAM F. SABIN.

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of the declaration of independence was enthusiastically observed yesterday by Honolulu's two boat clubs. The depot at the Oahu railroad presented a festive appearance about 8:45 in the morning, just before the long excursion train pulled out for Pearl Harbor and the races.

Hundreds of men, women and children came from all directions in hacks, by tramcar, on foot and on bicycles, crowding into the long string of coaches that stood waiting, headed by a great puffing engine that was gay with flags and red, white and blue pennants and flags, and gay club colors fluttered from every window. Coach after coach was filled, and cattle cars that were added were crowded to their capacity with a merry, laughing throng. The blue and white of the Healanis, and the scarlet and white of the Myrtles, were in evidence everywhere, in hatbands, kerchiefs, ribbons, sunshades, neckties and leis, and there was good natured banter between club sympathizers.

Finally the great engine moved out of the station, drawing in its wake twenty-three coaches laden with gayly clad, merrily cheering human freight. The only thing lacking from the general holiday appearance was the usual strains of Kappelmeister Berger's band. Hilo's gain, it is to be hoped, made up for Honolulu's loss throughout the festivities of the day.

As the train left the depot there was a lively popping of firecrackers and "redheads," the parting salute of those who remained behind. It was answered by an intermittent response from the car windows, the pockets of Young America having been thoughtfully filled with this harmless and soul-satisfying ammunition beforehand.

Off towards the mountains, big white kites were flying with tails of the national colors, and on the left the nation's banner floated over Oahu prison, the flagpole bearing also the grim and rather un-American weather vane in the copper pattern of a bloodhound.

Plunging down the iron-tracked cut through the lantana, across the rice fields and past the taro patches, the long train sped around the curves of the road, forming arcs and half circles, so that those on the rear cars could frequently view the gayly-decked engine and a long string of coaches from the windows of which flags and pennants fluttered, rounding the turn far ahead; stations and houses flashed by, each with some decoration symbolic of allegiance to the nation, and here and there a Japanner or Chinese toiled regardless of the nation's holiday, over the rice fields, urging a team of bounding water buffaloes on through the mire.

A little over a half hour's ride brought the excursionists to the railroad terminus, and the coaches poured forth their thousands. In a promiscuous procession they tramped over the red dust towards the bathhouses, said red dust adhering plentifully to daintily frilled petticoats and immaculate duck trousers, and detracting somewhat from the elaborateness of holiday attire, but having no effect upon the rising spirit of enthusiasm.

Arrived at the beach the crowd

awaited the races, while soda water bottles popped and certain energetic small boys who had dexterously ducked between the legs of the conductor on the train to avoid awkward questions in regard to fare, gathered up the empty bottles and scurried over the ground towards the refreshment stands, intent on rebates.

Out on the smooth, beautiful water, white-winged yachts sailed about, at the will of their proud possessors, while the merry laughter of guests on board rang out across the shimmering wavelets that gently lapped the pebbled beach at the feet of the spectators.

Noisy launches, and busy rowboats, filled about, evidently with a great deal of business to attend to, and two

white flags marked the finishing line for the coming boat races nearby, while off in the distance, up the harbor, two twin white pennants marked the starting line.

Presently there was a shout from all along the beach, and a great waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The race of the seniors had begun. Down towards the crowd the two fragile shells came, the lithe bodies of the oarsmen bending and swinging with the simultaneous dipping of the oars and inspiring shouts of the spectators on shore.

Almost from the start the result was obvious, and the devotees of the blue and white went wild. Those who were

the scarlet and white were not far behind the band, however, and cheered encouragement to the falling Myrtles. When the Healanis shell came in full three lengths ahead it was as if bedlam were let loose and the defeated sympathizers were given over to a vicarious response to the banter of the victorious. One small boy with a scarlet and white handkerchief on his hat, and trousers turned up to show a barber-pole arrangement of the same colors in hose, was driven to the admission—"Well, then Healanis fellows can handle the oars, after all."

The race of the junior crews was a repetition of that of the seniors, except that the results were more emphasized, and the applause accordingly

more hilarious and deriding. Immediately after the finish of the last race the majority of the crowd hastened back over the red dust to the train, a few remaining with large luncheon baskets to picnic the day out.

There were afternoon festivities planned for the devotees, both the blue and white and the scarlet and white, and luncheon at home was the objective point. Upon the arrival of the train at the depot in Honolulu there was another burst of cheers, and as the crowd dispersed its attention was directed to a proud procession of Healanis carrying brooms procured from a Chinese store nearby; the Healanis colors were attached to the brooms, and the shouldering of these harmless

household weapons was meant as a subtle indication to the uninformed that the Healanis had won.

THE REGATTA.

The regatta officials had everything train reached the Peninsula. Launches scudded here and there on the course and from wharf to wharf of the rival crews, while the small boats in which were the flagmen for the various half-mile posts, were sent to their stations early. The course had been flagged early in the morning, and the stiff breeze caused the white bunting to stand well out before the eyes of the hundreds of spectators. The officials who came down on the 8 o'clock special train consisting of two palace cars, "Cabooses No. 1 and Cabooses No. 2," repaired at once to the Myrtle wharf, to which the big sea-going launch, well in hand by the time the excursion Waterwitch, owned by Commodore Archibald Young, was signalled by A. A. Wilder, chairman of the regatta committee. The wharf was crowded with racing enthusiasts, the reds and the blues vying for supremacy in the display of their favorite colors.

A small launch belonging to Young Brothers was thought to have been secured also for the regatta committee to take the starters to the committee-ment of the course, but it was ascertained that Captain Jack Atkinson of the Myrtles had chartered the boat, and the committee for the time being was in a quandary. The owner of the launch said that the committee and Mr. Atkinson would have to arrange the matter between themselves, and the launch finally went over to Mr. Atkinson's party. Acting Governor Cooper, who had brought his fine harbor launch, the Manual, over to the Myrtle wharf, promptly offered her for the use of the officials, which the committee gladly accepted.

At this time several yachts came down the channel and took up anchorages on the makai side of the racing course. The yachts were filled with ladies and gentlemen, but as they arrived just as the shells of the seniors were about to be launched, there was no time for dressing ship. The only one in gay attire was the Maria, belonging to Mr. Lee. The yachts were the Gladiators, with Mr. Hobson and party aboard; the Marion, commanded by P. H. Weaver; the Dewey, with Mr. Johnson at the helm; Mr. Dow's Abbie M.; the Pirate, and the Healanis, with Judge Wilcox on deck. The launch Manual, belonging to Acting Governor Cooper, carried as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss Cartwright and Mrs. Cooper. The yachts were lined with spectators, and the yachts tugging at their anchorages when the senior crews were called to the water.

THE SENIOR RACE.

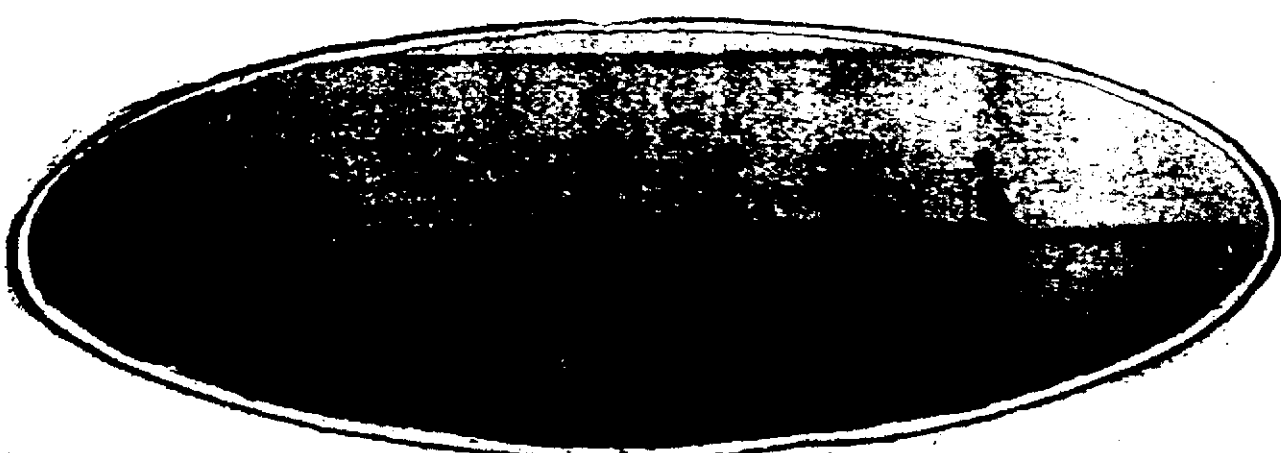
The Myrtles were the first to enter the water, followed by the cheers of the reds. It was 9:30 when the old lap-streak shell, which has battled for championship honors on more than one occasion, was lowered to the water. Arthur Giles, the stroke, and C. Gil-

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE WINNING CREWS IN YESTERDAY'S BOAT RACES.

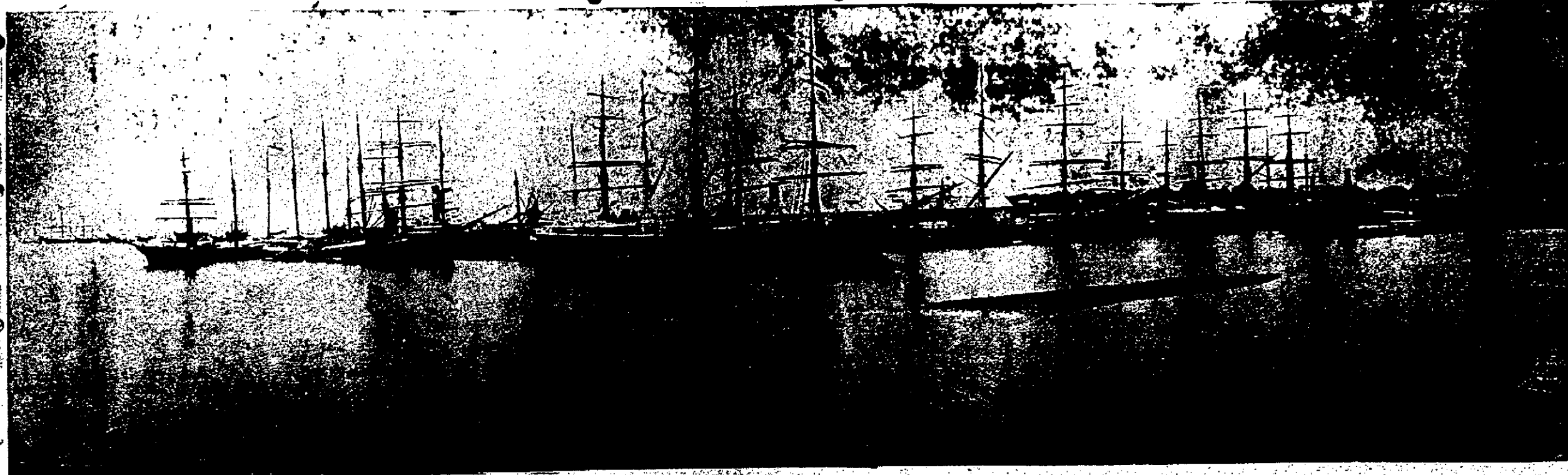


THE SENIOR HEALANIS.



THE JUNIOR HEALANIS.

WHERE BUSINESS OF HONOLULU'S WATERFRONT IS MOST ACTIVE,



THE RAILWAY WHARVES—THE BUSIEST PORTION OF HONOLULU'S HARBOR.

IF IT were not for the large wharves and modern facilities for handling freight at the Railway docks, at the Ewa end of the harbor, shipping in this port would have been tied up for the past month or two.

May and June have been the two busiest months, so far, of the present year. Vessels have been coming into the harbor in bunches of three, four, five, six and even seven. A large number of these have been coal vessels from New South Wales.

Outside of the Railway wharves the accommodations of the harbor are small compared with the shipping. Of the vessels now in the harbor, one-third are at the Railway wharves, engaged in discharging coal and general merchandise, and in taking on sugar.

Almost another third of the ships in port are at anchor in the stream, awaiting turns at the various berths, so that, actually, very nearly half of the vessels at present engaged in handling cargoes are accommodated at the Ewa end of the harbor, at the wharves of the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

It can be readily seen, therefore, what the condition would be in the event of the Railway wharves not existing. It would mean that there would be twice as many ships lying in the stream as at the docks.

Wonderful improvements have been made at this busy end of the waterfront. Nor is the good work allowed to stand still. The big slips are not yet deep enough or long enough to accommodate all the ships which would

flock to that end of the harbor were conditions such that they could be handled there.

The railway company has great plans in view, and these plans will very soon be carried out; in fact, are being carried out from day to day.

When the Territorial government gets to work on its land on the Ewa side of the old Fishmarket wharf, near the mouth of the Nuuanu stream, and dredges out that portion of the waterfront, putting in the contemplated wharves, so that large vessels will be able to dock right at the mouth of the stream, the harbor will be in a condition to handle all the shipping which comes here. The combined works of the railway and the government, when completed, and the railway is setting a most excellent example, will make the Ewa end of the harbor the business end as far as the handling of cargoes of sailing vessels and big freight steamships is concerned. Then will the Waikiki end of the front be almost entirely used, outside of the navy wharves, for the docking of the great trans-Pacific passenger steamships.

Captain Parker, a dredger, is about to return from San Francisco to dredge out the Ewa end of the harbor again for the railway company. The debris is all to be pumped across King street for the purpose of filling in the great depression on Winam's premises and other places in the vicinity. People whose business takes them in the neighborhood are well acquainted with the unpleasant ponds and ugly holes just mauka of King street, near the Nuuanu stream. These will all be remedied as the railway slips are deepened and lengthened.

To any one passing through Honolulu on a visit, the wharves of the

railway are well worth an inspection. Things are always busy there. Vessels are being loaded by electric apparatus with thousands of bags of sugar every day. Great general cargoes are being hurried out of the holds of ships from the Coast to make room for the sugar which is continually being piled beneath the large new sheds on the wharves, and long lines of cars are ever being taken from alongside vessels from Newcastle, laden with coal, to be shipped down the railway line, or dumped on the big piles in the yards of the company.

At the present time there are eleven vessels working cargoes at the Railway wharves.

The big American ship Charles E. Moody is just finishing discharging coal, and is almost ready to get away.

The British bark Battle Abbey, the American bark Charles E. Kenney, the American bark General Fairchild, and the American ship Florence, are all discharging coal.

The Italian bark Emilia Ciampa is unloading nitrates, and the American bark Alden Besse, the American bark Andrew Welch, the American bark Mohican, and the American barkentine Planter, are all taking on sugar for San Francisco. The American barkentine George C. Perkins is unloading lumber.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company leases the Railway wharves for the use of its great freighters. The above picture was taken when the steamship Hawaiian was at one of the Railway wharves. The illustration furnishes a good idea of the business done at the Ewa end of the waterfront.

IOLANI BOYS FIELD DAY

Prizes Awarded for Year's School Work.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Iolani College campus was the scene yesterday afternoon of as fine an exhibition of athletics, participated in by youths, as an audience would desire to witness. The occasion was the closing of the school year and the competition for the prizes which were given by Bishop Willis, the head of the school.

Prior to the out-of-door exhibition, the distribution of prizes for school work during the year took place in the large school room. The school was brilliant in a fringe of bright-colored flags and banners which extended around the porch. The British flag was a prominent feature, its folds enveloping one entire end of the building. On the interior walls were exhibitions of the students' work in map drawing, mechanical drawings and a few sketches, the work mostly performed by the Chinese pupils. The platform was dressed in holiday attire, rich greenery, potted ferns and palms giving it a charming effect. Above the platform signal flags were hung.

The room was well filled with the friends of the institution as well as the mothers and relatives of the young men who attend the school. Most of the students are Chinese, whose bright, intelligent faces speak volumes for the painstaking efforts of the Bishop and his assistants to instruct them in the higher studies. The interior had a cosmopolitan effect with its gathering of Chinese women attired in their national costumes made of bright-colored materials, intermingled with more soberly clad Americans. Little children gaudily dressed lent a kaleidoscopic air to the scene.

Bishop Willis personally distributed the prizes to the boys, speaking a word of commendation to this one and giving encouragement to all. The students were attentive, courteous to their instructors and received the gifts in a manner befitting the results of their training at Iolani. Some of the pupils who were favored with prizes were mates of fellows, while others were large boys. It was particularly noticeable that the Chinese students have become thoroughly Anglicized in dress, manner and speech, and betray an ambition to excel in their studies. The prizes consisted of books. Following is the list of the successful ones to whom certificates and prizes were distributed:

Religious Knowledge Certificates—Infant Grade: Francis Evans, Henry Kikonu, Samuel Andrews, Alex. Holstein, Philip Frendo, Joseph Kahalawai, David Andrews, James Koniala Evans, W. Keolani Crowningburg, Henry Brash. Primary Grade: Foe Sue, Cham En, Mon Yin, Elisha Andrews, John Yee Bew, Philip Su Ku, Solomon Aseu. Middle Grade: John C. Anderson, Mak Yim Sang.

General Prizes—Religious Knowledge: John C. Anderson, Mak Yim Sang. Conduct—Upper School: Chow Chan, Mak Yim Sang. Foe Sue. Lower School: Henry Kikonu.

Foreign Prizes—V: Year's marks and examination: 1 John Yee Bew; year's marks, 2 Chow Chan; examination, 3 Foe Sue; religious knowledge, John Yee Bew. IV: First prize, E. K. Koa; second

prize, Solomon Aseu. III: First Prize, John Koa; second prize, George E. Robertson; religious knowledge, Elisha Andrews. II: First prize, Francis Evans; second prize, James W. Robertson. I: First, Ah Wong; second, Sin You; religious knowledge, Malcolm Robertson.

The field athletics were interesting, and some splendid work was performed. The field was in charge of Rev. V. H. Kiteat, R. W. Jordan and J. Stokes, who were the judges of events; while Bishop Willis sat among the spectators applauding the boys. The other officers were: Starter, J. C. Anderson; time-keeper, C. J. Willis; marksman, S. T. Kong.

In the running races the Chinese and Hawaiian students vied with one another earning first places. The rivalry at times was intense. In the pole-vaulting a Chinese student finally took first honors after a long and hard battle for the supremacy. The Hawaiians were the best runners in 100-yard dashes, while in the quarter-mile run, a Chinese easily won first prize. The boys wore light track costumes, many of them displaying well-muscled arms and limbs.

The spectators sat beneath the giant limbs of a monkey-pod tree which was planted by Bishop Willis in 1875. Here Mrs. Willis received the guests and saw that they were served with cool, refreshing lemonade. It was an ideal day for out-of-door sports, and all who attended were amply repaid for their attendance. The prizes distributed consisted of knives, small banks, balls, belts, French harps and scarf pins.

The participants in the various events, winners and time records, were as follows:

100 yards (open)—Ah Sang, P. Chang, Chow Chang, Kahaku, J. Koa, Kin Fong. Time, 11-1-2 seconds. First, P. Chang; second, Ah Sang.

100 yards (under 10)—E. Andrews, Kahaku, J. Koa, Chalm En, G. Robertson, J. Yee Bew. Time, 11-4-5 seconds. First, Kahaku; second, E. Andrews.

High Jump (open)—E. Andrews, Kahaku, P. Chang, Chow Chan, Ah Sang, J. Koa. Height, 4 feet 8 inches. First, H. Andrews; second, Kahaku.

Putting the 15-pound Shot—Chow Chan, P. Chang, Ah Sang, Kahaku, J. Koa, Kin Fong. Distance, 20 feet 10 inches. First, Chow Chan; second, H. Andrews.

Back Race—Heats. 100 yards (under 11)—H. Kikonu, Ah Wong, Kahalawai, Papalili, Ah Fong, Sing You, S. Andrews, J. Evans, P. Evans. Time, 14 seconds. First, Kahalawai; second, Kikonu.

High Jump (under 15)—G. Robertson, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Koa, S. Aseu, Kin Fong. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. First, J. Koa; second, E. Andrews.

Pole Vault (open)—Ah Sang, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Koa, G. Robertson. Height, 7 feet 8 inches. First, Ah Sang; second, J. Koa.

Back Race—Final—First, E. Andrews. Running Broad Jump (open)—Ah Sang, Kahaku, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, Mon Yin. Distance, 18 feet 11-2 inches. First, P. Chang; second, Yee Bew.

50-yards dash (open)—E. Andrews, J. Koa, P. Chang, Ah Sang, S. Aseu, Chow Chan. First, P. Chang; second, Ah Sang.

100 yards (old boys)—First, Manuel Anderson; second, En Qui. Standing Broad Jump—Kahaku, P. Chang, Ah Sang, Chow Chan, J. Yee Bew. Distance, 8 feet 3 inches. First, Chow Chan.

100 yards (under 15)—S. Aseu, G. Robertson, E. Andrews, Mon Yin, Papalili, Foe Sue. Time, 12 seconds. First, E. Andrews; second, S. Aseu.

Quarter mile (open)—Ah Sang, J. Koa, E. Andrews, P. Chang, S. Aseu, J. Yee Bew, Kin Fong, Kahaku. First, P. Chang; second, Ah Sang.

100 yards, small boys (handicap)—G. Frendo, S. Mchella, A. Holstein, D. Robertson, Ah Ben. Time, 15-1-3 seconds. First, D. Andrews; second, Sing You.

Three-legged Race (open)—First, P. Chang; second, Foe Sue.

Locusts were swarming in Manila at the end of May and were being sold as delicacies in the local markets, the Filipinos buying them eagerly.

CHINA, AWAKENING, MAY BECOME A MENACE

Editor Advertiser: At last we begin to see the loving the land in China matters. The indemnity is decided upon. The mode of its collection will involve some further discussion, but that will not hinder the execution of the agreement. The Emperor of China has issued his edict which indicates a finality; the foreign troops are to be greatly reduced if not wholly withdrawn; the Court is getting ready to come back; the Chinese military is organizing to act as its own police, and things are now expected to resume, little by little, their normal condition.

So far so good. But Chinese statesmen are not done with their troubles. One fear is that as some of the foreign troops are withdrawn a period of anarchy will prevail in the provinces which have been the seat of disturbance. They have a big task on hand to regain this lost prestige in the eyes of their own people. At present the antagonism towards the foreigners inclines them to sympathize with their own rulers; the moment the foreigners are gone the rulers must win their own sympathy by successful and popular administration. People will become critical as never before, and the officials must meet it. It may be safely said that many millions of people who have come so rudely into collision with outside nations and have had many new thoughts and ideas sprung into their minds will never be just what they were before. The beginnings of a new departure are sown broadcast and it will be hard to tell just what kind of crop will be the result. And, again, they are to have a new experience in getting themselves adjusted to their new foreign relations and foreign conditions. Certain it is that China is not her own master. Her statesmen are aware of that. And her common people will find it out faster than they can adapt themselves to it. The foreigner has come into his politics, and henceforth will always have to be taken into account.

Though it is disastrous for China in so many particulars, yet she has rea-

son to congratulate herself not only in getting out of it so well but in getting out of it in a way which, by dint of management, can be turned into a triumph. Better immeasurably for China to agree to the dictation of the allies and give her obligation to pay the four hundred and fifty millions. Had she refused, her dismemberment would have been certain and speedy. By acquiescing she has taken away the excuse the allies had for holding onto her territory. Now they are bound in honor to get out, and that means largely the continuing of autonomy; and if her autonomy is continued to her, in the end China will rise. That the empire is now to be developed on new and progressive lines is generally conceded. Taught by bitter experience her statesmen will now introduce modern improvements and make herself powerful. Little by little, in less than half a century, perhaps, the unwieldy, double-jointed giant now floundering in the ditch will be on her legs on solid ground, and then the nations will hear from her. What China has to apprehend just now is an attempt to fetter and baffle her in an efficient military organization—such as the destruction of her forts, the prohibition on military supplies and kindred features. The discussion of such facts, with the various treaty readjustments anticipated, are now just ahead, and will add to the embarrassments of her statesmen, but with autonomy secured she will come out right.

All this does not mean that Chinese autonomy is a desire of all the nations that are now dealing with her. Neither Russia nor France are satisfied to see her exist in independence. And we are not convinced that at heart the Kaiser is much better. It is "the best thing to do" just now diplomatically to express a desire for the integrity of China. But for the United States, England and Japan there would be no such talk. But for these three powers China would have been on the chopping block before this.

It remains for us now to watch the moves on the international chessboard. Stirring times are ahead.

WILLIAM ASHMON.

No. 10 Bund, Yokohama, Japan, June 12, 1901.

CHANGE HAS COME OVER KAKAOKO

The Legislature is the innocent cause of the lapse in drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Kakaoko and Kewalo in the last few weeks, until the advent of the new waterfront saloon. It is a noticeable fact among the police who patrol the two districts that there has not been much disorder there of late, and Saturday nights are becoming so quiet as to cause some of the residents to imagine that a hoodoo is brooding over them.

The night book at the police receiving desk does not contain half the names of Kakaoko disturbers as in the past, and the police have begun to look around for the reason. As far as they have unravelled it, the chain is as follows:

"The Legislature has failed to devise the ways and means for raising money to carry on the affairs of the Territory; that august body has also failed to appropriate money for the use of the Public Works Department; the Public Works Department not having funds with which to carry on its most important, to say nothing of the least important, work, the native and Portuguese laborers were laid off indefinitely; the laborers being without funds to enjoy

their nights in Kakaoko have not been in a position to buy drinks; there being no liquor with which to quench their thirsts, there is no drunkenness; there being no drunkenness, there have been no arrests; and as there were no arrests, none of the Kakaoko habitués were booked at the police station.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

It is a very serious mistake to attempt to apply the land laws of the United States to the Government lands of Hawaii. The sensible plan would be to set aside all such lands to the Territory in trust to be sold or leased for the sole benefit of the roads and schools of the islands. This can be done.—Maui News.

A Bad Skin Boils, Pimples, Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. E. Egan, of 370 Roe Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most frightful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the impurities out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food distastes you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Mills College CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

EMPRESS LINE of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. B. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hongkong has over 400 cases of plague a day.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, R. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Coughs, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Cures Coughs, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Coughs, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 5 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Clay-Next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Hat, and Moon" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world. Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. HENDERSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HENDERSON DRUG CO.

PAY HONORS TO MEMORY Paul Neumann Laid to Rest by Masons.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

As in life, so in death, Paul Neumann was surrounded. Never before in many years has there been such a turnout to do honor to the mortal remains of a private citizen as that which marked yesterday as the funeral day of the well-beloved lawyer and universal friend. Little business was done in official circles yesterday. The courts adjourned as quickly as they opened and the Legislature took recess, while the heads of the various departments attended the obsequies officially and practically in a body.

The funeral services, the impressive ritual of the Masonic order being followed, were held at the Masonic Temple. The time set for the service was 4 o'clock, but before that hour had arrived there were about the hall more than enough people to fill it and fill the adjoining hallways, as well. The throng included not only members of the craft but many of the people best known in the city's social and business life, many ladies being in the crowded reception room awaiting the opening of the great hall.

When finally the temple was ready for the visitors and the opening of the portals disclosed the Grand Master, William H. Wright, surrounded by Past Grand Masters of the lodge, W. A. Allen, W. H. Cornwell, W. A. Graham and others, there was no delay in filling it, and not until the chairs from all the adjacent rooms of the building had been requisitioned was the floor of the hall filled, and even then the standing throng was greater than the seated one. The space before the altar of the room was reserved, a space being for the mourners and a bier for the casket. Before the arrival of the funeral procession from the late residence floral offerings began to be displayed. Set pieces and wreaths, bunches of roses and carnations mingled their costly and homely fragrance, but each told the story of a loving message from one who had known and loved the cheery cosmopolite.

At the house the body had been taken from its resting place in the room beneath that in which he died, by a selected list of business and professional men and members of the craft. These upon arrival at the temple gave over their task of bearing the body of their friend to the lodge pall-bearers. With the first-named body leading the way, behind being borne the casket, the procession to the bier in the center of the lodge room was as follows: Andrew Brown, General A. B. Hartwell, F. W. Hatch, John A. Hassinger, W. G. Irwin, Judge W. A. Whiting, Judge Morris M. Bates and Col. A. G. Hawes. The casket borne by J. A. McCandless, A. E. Gillilan, Clarence Crabbe, John E. Walker, J. W. Pratt, W. L. Prasse. The body reposed in a black broadcloth-covered coffin, which was placed on the bier and yet even before it had been set in place the flowers were covering its sombre top and sides.

The service of the lodge, the funeral being under the direction of Hawaiian Lodge, was impressively given by Master Wright, and the effect of the service was heightened by the music rendered by Miss von Holt, Miss Rodgers, Mr. Wall and Judge Stanley. At the request of the family the choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The members present seemed fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and when the invitation was extended to friends to gaze upon the face of the departed for the last time, almost everyone present pressed forward.

The funeral procession was most impressive. Governor Cooper had requested an escort of a company of soldiers for the remains and these were drawn from every company in the regiment. The procession finally moved up Alakea street led by a squad of mounted police, followed by a platoon of foot officers, the military led by a drum corps, the hearse, carriages in a long line, embracing every kind of vehicle, showing the strong hold upon the hearts of the people of his adopted country gained by the jovial, simple-mannered prince of good fellows.

At the grave-side the ceremony was according to the Masonic ritual. The address by the Master, W. W. Wright, the farewell, delivered by Judge M. M. Bates, and the memorial by Dr. Grossman were most impressively rendered, and the several hundred friends about the tomb showed the deepest feeling.

Mrs. Hermann Focke, who was accompanied by her husband, was the only one of the children present, the family being represented in addition only by W. F. C. Hasson, a son-in-law of the deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. Dinklage, brother and sister-in-law of the widow.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Judge Hartwell's Heartfelt Remarks in Court.

In moving for adjournment of the Supreme Court in honor of the memory of Paul Neumann yesterday, Judge Hartwell said:

"It is with profound regret that I announce to the court the demise at 3 o'clock this morning of our friend and brother—the friend and brother of all who knew him—Paul Neumann. We learn that death came to him, as I am sure he would have wished it to come—suddenly and quickly. Neumann was like an ancient Greek in his love of beauty, of beautiful things and topics, and in his fine sense of proportion. He would not intrude serious views, but from many things which I recall that he has said to me in the years that are gone, from his acts and his

LAWYER LENNON'S FLIGHT STAYED BY THE POLICE

Arrested on a Warrant as He Was About to Leave for the Coast on the Zealandia.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Five minutes before the Zealandia sailed yesterday at noon, Policeman McKinnon and Chester Doyle came down the gangplank accompanied by a smooth-faced man whom they escorted to a back under the shed on the dock. A Hunkey from the steamer followed with a new steamer trunk and a valise which were also placed in the back, and the entire party drove quickly up town. The passengers on the vessel, together with the scores on the dock, watched the proceeding open-mouthed and many were the inquiries as to the identity of the man who seemed to have been under the strict surveillance of the police.

The party proceeded to the police station, where Officer McKinnon made his return on a warrant for the arrest of one M. C. Lennon, which had been sworn to by Mr. McDonough of the Mint saloon. The warrant read as follows:

"That one M. C. Lennon did at Honolulu, on July 1, 1901, violate section 177 of the Penal Laws of 1897, in that he did at such time and place falsely represent to deponent that a certain check No. 3 on the Bank of Hawaii, for the sum of \$100 was of the value of \$100, whereas, in truth and in fact, said M. C. Lennon well knew at the time that said check was not of the value of \$100, or any other sum."

Lennon was dressed for travelling. He wore a light suit, patent leather shoes, carried a valise, and, as it developed later, several gold pieces "in his inside pocket," probably a portion of the money which Mr. McDonough was kind enough to advance to him on "check No. 3." At the station house Mr. Lennon assumed an easy, nonchalant attitude, and, being a lawyer, seemed to know several points about bail and a few other trifles which pave the way to securing a man's freedom. He inquired whether he would be admitted to bail, and was told that in the absence of the High Sheriff the amount could not be definitely stated. He desired to telephone J. C. Cohen of the Orpheum and was privileged to do so, but that individual could not be found. He then asked permission to take a hack and search for him. This was permitted. Officer McKinnon accompanied him. At the Orpheum theater Mr. Cohen was found. Lennon told his tale of woe, and "for old friendship sake," asked Cohen to bail him out. Cohen, who later told a story on himself, said he would accompany him to the station. He first telephoned somewhere. Later it was ascertained he telephoned direct to the High Sheriff that he was coming down to the station house, but to refuse to take his security. The return trip was made to the station house and the High Sheriff said it was \$500 bail or go to jail. He said he was very sorry but he could not take Mr. Cohen's security. Lennon took the refusal calmly, and then adroitly and naively asked "if he could not be released on his own recognizance." The High Sheriff was astounded at the prisoner's effrontery and promptly denied the request.

"No," said the High Sheriff, "I intend that you shall either put up \$500 bail or go to jail, where I can keep an eye on you. I fully believe that it is your intention to get out of the country if possible, and as this is not the only matter which I have in hand against you, I desire to have you where I can lay my hands on you when you are wanted. You are to appear in court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock."

Lennon appeared uneasy at this statement but did not reply. He said if he were allowed to go out on the streets he could probably secure bail money or

I am sure that death found him prepared.

"I ask the court to designate 10 o'clock next Friday morning for the Bar Association to present in this court its formal resolutions, and in behalf of the Bar Association, in affectionate memory of Paul Neumann, I move that the court do now adjourn for the day."

In accordance with a resolution, the Bar Association attended the funeral practically in a body.

ALWAYS SEEKING JUSTICE.

How a Chinese Was Turned Loose After False Conviction.

Many years ago, when Paul Neumann was Attorney General, I was living in Wailuku, Maui. A case of a Chinaman convicted of having opium in possession was brought to my attention. My informant assured me that it was a very sad case in that firstly, the man was not guilty, and that he had a family of several little children dependent on him. My informant told me that it was a mistake on the part of the government, and that the party for whom the opium was intended was still living there. I made diligent inquiries into the matter and found that a case of opium had come to Kahului, been opened by the authorities, and after being nailed up, was forwarded by train to Wailuku. No one called for it at the depot, as the consignee was aware that it had been examined and was probably being watched. An expressman took it on his wagon to Ah Sam's house, and calling him, said, "here is a case for you." When Ah Sam took hold of it he was immediately arrested by an officer. In the trial at the police court Ah Sam was convicted.

On appeal to the jury he was again convicted, notwithstanding he was defended by the best counsel to be had, who was employed by the Chinese of the town who knew of the mistake. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and was serving his time at the time when I was informed of the particulars.

I immediately wrote to Mr. Neumann, explaining that I had made diligent inquiries into the matter, and assured him that the wrong man was in custody, remarking that I knew he was too much of a man to tolerate

someone to go his bond. He could not name any one to whom he would go, so the High Sheriff ordered him searched and taken below. He dove his hand down into his pockets and pulled out a handful of money, which he held so tightly in his hand and resisted being searched that force had to be used to make him deliver it. A large amount of gold and several pieces of silver money were taken from his pockets. As he was being escorted to the yard he made a grab at the money on the counter and tried to resist being sent through the doorway.

Then Mr. Cohen told how Lennon had "worked" him.

"I used to know Lennon back in Wisconsin several years ago," said he, "when he was all right. He was a prominent attorney and politician. I knew his folks well. One day he suddenly showed up in Honolulu. He looked seedy and I helped him out. I took him to McInerney's and bought him a suit of clothes. Then I went to a furniture store and went security for office furniture and then installed him in the Magoon block, where I paid a month's rent in advance for him. Later he told me that Lawyer Hankey had advised him to go to Hilo; so he went. He came back again and said he and Le Blond had been partners, but he had to do all the work and couldn't make more than \$1,000 a month, and he would start up here again. Then he went back to Hilo. I wrote him for my money, and he said he would send it down by the wireless telegraph. He came to Honolulu again and said he made \$500 one day and \$700 the next at the races, and I told him I would like to see the money. He put me off. Then he worked around Lawyer Hankey, and between the two of us he worked us well. He has had possession of Hankey's law offices lately; I don't know how he did it. I am still out my \$250 and more. When he came to me today for bail I smelt a rat and purposely telephoned to the High Sheriff to refuse my security for bail. I understand that I am not the only one who has been 'worked' by Lennon."

There are others. Lawyers Thompson and Brooks are out \$25 and \$30 respectively and other counties are yet to be heard from. Lennon was booked on the Kinau, as well as the Zealandia. He gave it out that he was going back to Hilo accompanied by his wife, who is a bride of a few weeks. But it was undoubtedly his intention to slip away to the Coast. He drove down to the Zealandia, bag and baggage, about half an hour before the vessel sailed, but, catching sight of Chester Doyle, he turned and fled townwards. He came aboard the vessel about eight minutes before sailing time and walked directly into the arms of McKinnon, who was waiting for him.

A few weeks ago he was married to Miss Coates of this city, the ceremony taking place at the Catholic Cathedral. He was formerly a resident of Hurley, Michigan, and was the prosecuting attorney, while J. C. Cohen was the sheriff. He left there and went to Superior and made money in the real estate business, but lost it all and went to Butte, where it is said certain transactions causing unfavorable comment caused him to go to Seattle.

His occupancy of Hankey's law offices occasioned some comment on the part of the legal fraternity, as he had given out that he had taken over the former's practice. This was questioned and Hankey's friends do not believe that Lennon had any right in the offices at all. When he went aboard the Zealandia his wife was not on the steamer. He was taken to Oahu prison last night.

He wrote me, saying that he believed me, notwithstanding all the evidence which had been produced by the prosecution, and that he had immediately ordered the man discharged, and that when the Cabinet met on the following Monday that he would have him pardoned. Ah Sam came back to his family of little ones without knowing why he was discharged from the Oahu jail.

J. W. GIRVIN.

PAUL EGRY AGAIN IS ON THE OCEAN

Paul Egrý left for the Coast yesterday on the Zealandia. He was accompanied by a violin case. Egrý did not lean over the rail to say aloha to his many friends here. In fact, it was not known to many that he was aboard, or that he had even contemplated leaving Honolulu so soon after his return from the Colonies.

There is a story behind the going away of Egrý. The police were looking for him, but strange to say he eluded their vigilance, and they were not a little surprised to learn that he had really embarked on the Zealandia and was speeding on to the Coast. Unless the Zealandia makes another round trip similar to that of last week, Egrý will not be bothered by the local department.

Egrý came to the dock about five minutes before the vessel moved away from the dock. He was accompanied by a big man, and on the way up the gangplank the Hungarian kept close to him. All that he carried with him was his violin case, with probably a clean collar or two inside. When he came here from New Zealand on the Sierra last week he did not even possess a violin case. Upon reaching the deck Egrý sped past the quartermasters and descended into the lower depths of the vessel, as he did at Auckland. Whether Egrý will peel potatoes and make soft beds for pet dogs is a question. On the trip up from the Colonies his daily job consisted of packing sacks of flour to the gallery, trimming potatoes and looking after the pet canines.

The First Regiment will parade at 7:45 a. m. on the Fourth.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself: "In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893.

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse, which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital.

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure.

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again.

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade.

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in 'Seigel's Syrup,' and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said.

"On this I began using Seigel's Syrup (and Seigel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me.

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney.

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island.

"I must mention that I kept on using Seigel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health, and have been perfectly well ever since.

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks.

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am.

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, lost flesh, and had thin, lantern jaws.

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man, I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN,
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q., September 6th, 1900.

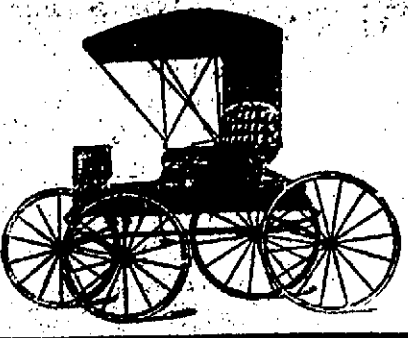
TIT FOR TAT.

Manhattan—I wonder why it is that so many society women go on the stage?

Broadway—Perhaps it is because they are crowded out by the actresses that marry into society.—Life.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.



Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes
Carriage Material,
Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.
Day Block, Beretania Street. Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR
OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
AND
PRICES



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. BUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:— PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

AS SOLUTELY CLEAN AND SANITARY

..Wilke..

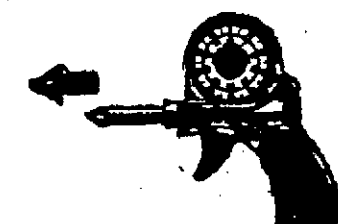
Porcelain Refrigerators

Eddy's Refrigerators

AND ICE BOXES

Just Received.

Different Sizes.



Paragon Ball-Bearing SPEED INDICATOR

Have you ever figured what the waste of power by over or under speed-ing of your machinery means to you? NO POWER USER CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS VITAL POINT. Circulars will be sent on application.

Large Invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware. Just opened.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Printed at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
For Month \$ 50
For Month, Foreign 75
For Year 5.00
For Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY JUNE 28

Wait until California gets the annexation
quest.

Legislators may fall out but the
translations go on.

Bettors are asking odds on a return
of the Zealandia this time.

Free beer and no disorder! "Every-
thing quiet!" Have we reached the
millennium at last?

The county-of-California conspiracy
dies hard but it is going, just the same,
to the roast from which no traveller
returns.

Instead of sheltering bachelors the
Hopper homestead becomes a Salvation
Army rescue home. Quite a difference
in both aims and ends, perhaps.

Leannon's luck is not of the best va-
riety, but such magnificent nerve as he
displayed will be well worth preserving,
even if it must be kept on the reef.

The man who failed of license to prac-
tice despite legislative backing must
feel his real error was in missing the
band wagon when the others got in.

The poor old oligarchy is charged
with having imported Asiatics to do the
field work on these islands. As a mat-
ter of fact the labor treaties were made
by the monarchy, and they constitute
one of the few acts of the crown that
have made Hawaii attractive to in-
vestors.

Evidently the Humphreys-Gear cot-
erie are biliously inviting a printed ex-
posure of their individual records at
Vicksburg, Miss., towns in Louisiana
and Texas, Tucson, Florence, White
Hills and Phoenix, Ariz., San Francisco
and Iwilei, H. T., which would strike
them as well as this community dumb.

Secretary Long has cabled Admiral
Remy authorizing him to enlist five
hundred Filipinos, principally for ser-
vice as firemen and coal-passers on the
small gunboats used for river and coast
service in the Philippines. The experi-
ment is due to the inability of American
stokers to stand the heat. In their new
relation to the Navy the Filipinos may
not play a brilliant part but it will be a
decidedly useful one.

The Bulletin having announced that
a movement, "deriving general sup-
port," had been started here to annex
Hawaii to California and having printed
the advance sheets of the Johnston
Annexation Literary Bureau, now
treats the matter as follows: "Thurston
still claims that his annexation
dream was the real thing, but the peo-
ple know Thurston too well to be mis-
led by any of his childish vagaries." After
this, any calf that feels hurt at
being compared with the Bulletin, may
credit this journal with an apology.

If we had an impartial Grand Jury
at work it would soon find out the se-
cret of the judicial intrigue to free one
E. S. Gill, indicted for having shot an
unarmed man for defending women from
his insults. The proper place for a
dime-novel bad man of the Gill spe-
cies is along with his employer in the
penitentiary—an opinion which we find
expressed in a letter from White Hills,
Ariz., where both were once too well
known.

Japan has gone to work with much
determination to check the bubonic
plague by killing the rats which spread
it. A recent number of the Japan
Times says that the rats, dead and liv-
ing, that were bought by the authori-
ties in Tokyo on one day, numbered 126-
632. It would be a good plan in all coun-
tries which are subject to the plague
to put a liberal standing bounty on rats
and exterminate them as far as pos-
sible. The need is fully as great in
such places as it used to be in America
for a bounty on wolf-scalps.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

This is the one hundred and twenty-
fifth anniversary of the independence of
the United States. In that short pe-
riod of time no other power on earth
ever achieved such wealth, such popu-
lation, such authority and such imper-
ial boundaries, though other powers
have made sudden and dazzling ad-
vances along the road of military tri-
umph. With this one exception of the
United States, first-class powers, es-
tablished on a permanent foundation,
have been the slow growths of cen-
turies; here we have one where the
living citizen of little more than mid-
dle age has seen men who were born
before the Stars and Stripes or any
emblem of American independence, ever
rise on battlefields by land or sea. Sure-
ly we have done much in little time—
grown an oak in the period of mush-
rooms; acquired an empire in two gen-
erations and consolidated it in two
more, passing the dignity of empire
that have celebrated their millennium.
Today no single power would dare at-
tack the United States unless goaded
by us until there was no alternative
but loss of honor; no single power could
raise so much money nor secure so
much credit, nor produce so much
food, nor marshal so many patriots
without conscription, nor speak in the
affairs of men with more authority. It
is a record to be proud of and it was
made in one hundred and twenty-five
years.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Min-
ister to the United States, has the fol-
lowing interesting message from the
Yankees of the East to the Yankees of
the West in Collier's Weekly:
"Japan feels very near to the United
States. This feeling of friendliness be-
gan with the visit of Commodore Perry
to our shores, which let in a great flood
of new light from the west, and it has
increased as American ingenuity has
shortened the distance, measured in
hours of travel, between the two coun-
tries. It has also been very greatly
increased and deepened. I am sure, by
the association of the armies of the
empire and of the republic in the move-
ment to safeguard the highest interests
of civilization in the east. This associa-
tion revealed, in a striking way, the
fact that the United States are now
an eastern power, and that the inter-
ests of America are very closely re-
lated to those of Japan. It was the be-
ginning, I believe, of a new impulse
in the development of a far greater trade
in the Pacific and of warmer feelings
of friendship."

"Japan especially welcomes this pros-
pect. I do not believe that any country
has shown a more earnest desire for
the improvement of commercial rela-
tions with other countries than has Ja-
pan. While we have shown this desire
with respect to all countries alike we
have been particularly anxious to bet-
ter our relations with the United States.
Japan feels more and more convinced
that, for trade, she must eventually
look to the shores of the Pacific, and
that the greatest of waters must be
dominated in the near future by the
merchant vessels of the empire and of
the United States."

"We have witnessed, without envy or
jealousy, the swift growth of our young
rival across the Pacific. We felt that
it was to be for all time a rivalry of
friends, an amicable and good-natured
competition for trade. There is room
enough for both countries to exploit
themselves. There is trade enough for
both; and, while there must inevitably
be sharp competition in certain fields of
commerce, the presence and labors of
each will aid the other. If America de-
velops the Philippines and Hawaii, Ja-
pan will be benefited to a large extent
if Japan, on the other hand, more ex-
tensively opens up Formosa and other
parts of the empire to trade, the United
States must reap their share of the
harvest. Both, it is clear, must benefit
by the development of China, for which
both are now striving."

"Again, Japan has a population of
about 45,000,000, with manifold needs.
America can supply them. The United
States have a still larger population,
with many needs that Japan can, per-
haps, supply. Each country, therefore,
offers to the other an extensive field for
trade development. We have much that
we can sell to America; you have much
that we want to buy. It is for these
reasons that we have been able to watch
without feelings of envy or jealousy the
marvelous growth of your country. We
have felt, also, that Japan is a young
nation, that the transformation accom-
plished within the last few years has
given us a new birth among the peo-
ples of the world. We start fairly with
the United States, then, in this friendly
rivalry for the trade of the Pacific."

"The Japanese are greatly in favor of
American products and ideas. We want
the latest mechanical devices, the most
advanced theories and principles of in-
dustry and manufacture, and we feel
that we can get them from America.
This was not true a few years ago,
when the United States were not so far
advanced as they are today, and Ja-
pan looked mainly to Europe for
western ideas and western trade. We
have now begun to look across the Pa-
cific."

"The United States have recently taken
important steps toward the develop-
ment of commerce in the Pacific. I
refer principally to the acquisition of
Hawaii and the Philippines. The con-
duct of the Americans in China and the
general attitude of the American Gov-
ernment and people will also, no doubt,
have fruitful results when the Chinese
empire is finally opened to the com-
merce and trade of the world. But the
result in the Philippines and in Hawaii
will, of course, be seen sooner and will
be felt more directly."

"We are looking, however, beyond
such restricted trade areas as Hawaii
and the Philippine Islands. We are
anxious to encourage the natural de-
velopment of commerce between Japan
and the home territory of the United
States. This commerce, as I have said,
has practically just commenced. It is
yet in its infancy. But we may infer
something as to the size of the future
trade between the two countries from
the rapidity of its early growth and its
already considerable proportions."

"Japan, like England, must always be
a country of large importations. In this
respect, the United States have a tre-
mendous advantage over us. You will
be able to sell us more than you will
buy of us. But be it so, Japan wants
to buy in the cheapest and best mar-
kets. We should like to purchase as
largely as possible of the United
States."

JUDAS FRIENDS.

The thing that must strike the aver-
age Hawaiian as most peculiar in local
affairs is the difference between
preaching and practice in the politics
of their alleged friends, the white ma-
chine politicians. Scarcely was the
election over and Wilcox a Delegate
when these very people started a con-
spiracy to remove him. It was not a
"missionary" or oligarchical outfit that
went to Washington to make grave
charges against the Hawaiian leader—
it was the Earnest Patriots who have
been pretending to love the political
Hawaiian as he was never loved be-
fore. The "missionaries" on their side
urged that Wilcox be let alone; it was
the anti-missionaries that left no stone
unturned to crush him.

The most amazing piece of hypocrisy,
though, is that to annex Hawaii to Cal-
ifornia in the form of counties. The
prime movers are the same people, with
Humphreys at their head, who tried to
unseat Wilcox while giving the Hawai-
ans the Judas kiss. It does not appear
that they consulted a single Hawaiian.
Instead of that they went ahead by
themselves and sought, by hook and
by crook, to get ropes out to California
before the natives could catch them
at it. What would have been the po-
litical effect of success is easily to be

seen. So far as the Hawaiians are con-
cerned they would have lost their Dele-
gate and their Territorial offices; white
men of the Earnest Patriot type would
have come here in swarms to exploit
them; their identity would have been
lost in the mass of 999,999 California
voters; their schools would have passed
under control of a California State Su-
perintendent; they would have had lit-
tle or nothing left except county and
city government and, as at the present
rate of growth in the white vote and
decrease in the native vote, the time
must soon come for them to be in a
minority, even those meager opportuni-
ties for public place might yet have
been wrested from them. We cannot
imagine a worse plight for the Hawai-
ians than the annexation which Hum-
phreys went to the Coast to work for
and which his paper is urging with its
dying breath.

But that is always the way with the
carpet-bag politicians who pretend to
love and lead the dark races. The ob-
ject of such people is to betray and
ruin; fortunately in the present case the
Hawaiians will be protected by a phan-
tasy which the marauding bravo of
politics cannot pierce.

GOVERNOR DOLE.

The tribute paid to Governor Dole by
the Boston Transcript shows that even
so eager and relentless a critic as that
paper was in the days of '93 has the
courage to change its mind upon a fur-
ther examination of the facts. The
Transcript now puts Governor Dole in
his proper place as a true and earnest
friend of Hawaii, and estimates, at their
right value, those influences which are
being used against him.

It is especially gratifying to note
that the Transcript correctly reports
the views of Governor Dole upon the
Hawaiian land question and the rights
and opportunities of the small prop-
rietor. There has been much misrep-
resentation under this head, lately, by
Delegate Wilcox, who walks among the
parts of speech with an utterly careless
tread while under the influence of his
political emotions. Mr. Wilcox prob-
ably knows as well as any other man
in or of Hawaii that Mr. Dole has al-
ways fought the idea of surrendering
the whole public domain to the planta-
tion or any part of it on ninety-nine-
year leases. But what Wilcox knows
and what he says are facts that often
show a yawning divergence.

But how all this must perturb the
uneasy ghost of the Transcript's former
correspondent in Hawaii, Capt. Julius
A. Palmer. As his dapper little shade
revisits the glimpses of the moon, we
can imagine, between his geminations
to Hawaiian ex-Royalty, the apparition
of a clenched fist shaken towards the
distant East where the editor of the
Transcript, grown in grace and knowl-
edge, burns the midnight oil.

ANNEXATION THOUGHTS.

Our admired if not venerated con-
temporary, the Independent, begins its
Fourth of July reflections as follows:

"We want to enjoy the great day to-
morrow, and we have never been known
to say 'we told you so!' but we would
like an honest opinion from the reader
as to whether the Hawaiians and their
friends, whether they do not feel rather
cheap and wish that they hadn't un-
dertaken the job. We are simply trying to
get information, and if Atherton, Bal-
win, Irwin and the other roaring annex-
ationists of 1893 will step forward and
say that they are pleased, we shall put
our pencil inside our left cheek and wink
at them and say 'Bah.'"

Every situation has its drawbacks and
it is undeniable that the annexation we
all worked for in 1893 and afterwards,
deprived the Islands, when it came, of
certain good things they had enjoyed
and would have been better off to keep;
but it must not be forgotten that the
gains from annexation are greater than
the losses and that the latter, barring
a judiciary lowered in brains and
character and dragged in the mire of
politics, were foreseen and prepared for
and in some degree discounted.

The principal difficulty has been the
disturbance of the labor needed to raise
sugar, but it was an issue between an-
nexation with these troubles and sepa-
rate autonomy with the free sugar
market of the United States cut off.
During 1897 the sugar trust boasted,
with good cause, that it had killed the
scheme to annex Hawaii to the Union;
and our friend the Independent hailed
the boast as one well taken. So sure
was the trust of its success that it be-
gan to move against the reciprocity
treaty and the San Francisco Call, the
Coast advocate of that monopoly, con-
tinued leader after leader denouncing
the free importation of Hawaiian sugar
on the ground that it was a menace to
the best sugar farming of the Main-
land. This argument was repeated by
the best sugar men of the United States
and was paraphrased by the cane sugar
men of Louisiana; and it undoubtedly
biased many Senators and Representa-
tives against us. We believe that, but
for the war of 1898, which made Hawaii
a naval necessity to the United States,
the present year would have seen us
not only outside of the Union but dis-
tinctly and ruinously outside the
American sugar market. What would
it have profited us to have cheap labor
if we had been forced to pay a high
duty on our sugars exported to the
Mainland—a duty which the sugar in-
terests of the United States would have
made still higher if necessary to secure
efficient protection to the cane-growers.

But could we even have been sure of
an undisturbed labor market? Hawaii
well remembers the mounting flood of
incoming Japanese "free laborers" and
"students"—laborers who did not work
and students who did not study. What
were they here for? The Islanders be-
gan to see when proposals were made
to give them the suffrage on the ground
of the "most-favored-nation" clause in
the Japanese treaty. Those were the
days when the obstreperous Akimura
came here on an ironclad; days when
a former Japanese Consul General here
told an American war correspondent in
Japan that his country would insist
upon the Japanese resident of Hawaii
having the same rights as an English
or American resident. Japan may not
have deemed it possible to annex Ha-
waii politically but that empire saw a
chance to make it a sort of commercial
dependency and to control, through an
ultimate majority of votes, its domestic
politics and perhaps its foreign policy.
It may seem ridiculous to think of a
Japanese President and Legislature for

the Hawaiian Republic, but if Japan
had secured the same rights for her
subjects that the subjects and citizens
of other foreign powers enjoyed, she
would not have hesitated to acquire a
majority of votes and to make the
most of the chance thus given her. Is
it four or five years ago that the little
brown men ventured into strained rela-
tions with the United States over Ha-
waii? It is hardly three years since
the last steamer load of "free laborers"
and "students" were dumped off our
wharves, every man of them with \$50
in his pocket, money loaned him in
Japan and subsequently returned to the
donor. These people came for a pur-
pose which the act of annexation in-
stantly checked. Since then the free
laborers and students have been going
and not coming.

So in dealing with annexation we
must not merely think of what we got
into but what we escaped, and the bal-
ance is in our favor. It even justifies
our esteemed contemporary, the Inde-
pendent, in raising the Stars and Stripes
over its building and getting practice
with the nasal Yankee accent.

A RISING CLOUD.

When the American troops left Pe-
king the British and Japanese soldiers
gave them a formal send-off, but the
dispatches add that "the Germans were
conspicuous by their absence." Despite
the smooth words of the diplomats,
such occurrences are usual wherever
German and American soldiers and
sailors meet and they have been so
ever since the Brazilian episode in 1893,
when the United States, contrary to the
German policy, threw its influence on
the side of the republic. Nothing se-
rious happened, however, until 1898,
when Admiral Diederichs showed his
hostility to Admiral Dewey, and but for
the latter's stern attitude and the hint
of Captain Chichester of H. M. S. Ter-
rible that, in the event of German inter-
ference he should take orders from the
American flagship, there might have
been the beginning of a great war.

The situation as it stands does not
grow out of an American dislike of
Germans or Germany, for there is none;
but of imperialist German dislike of
the United States as a commercial rival
and of a spirit of defiance against the
Monroe doctrine. There are also rea-
sons which relate to the Kaiser's natu-
ral dislike of republics and to the effect
which this particular republic has had
upon the domestic politics of the Ger-
man empire by absorbing and bettering
the estate of so many millions of Ger-
man subjects. All these things irritate
the Kaiser and account, not only for
the attitude towards Americans of Ger-
man military and naval men but for the
prodigious energy which is being im-
parted to the naval preparations of the
empire.

German commercial interests say that
unless the United States can be crush-
ed it will control the trade of the world;
German expansionists say that un-
less the empire can lay plans, without
American hindrance, for ventures in
South America, its destiny will be to
move in a small area of world-influ-
ence; the Kaiser knows that the specta-
cle of a free government becoming the strong-
est and richest power must wreck the
prestige of all Kings and make trouble
among their subjects. Many a great
war has had its beginning in smaller in-
certitudes than these.

There is no doubt that the United
States Government, seeing what is im-
pending, is getting ready for it as fast
as it can without causing alarm. Never
since the Civil War has money been
spent so prodigally on ships and guns
and forts. America has even forgotten
her traditional dread of a large stand-
ing army. For twenty years she had
let the navy rot; now she is taxing the
capacity of all her shipyards to build
an offensive and defensive fleet of the
highest class. When the summons
comes for war she will be ready to take
care of herself and her enemies in the
old accustomed way.

TO SAVE AMERICANISM.

"How to Americanize this Territory is
a phrase which suggests no present bat-
tle. There is no such issue and there
never has been since the day when, at
the end of a long and painful conflict,
the flag which the annexationists plead-
ed for in 1893, was raised above the
Government buildings in Honolulu.
From that time until now the struggle
has been to keep Hawaii from losing its
Americanism under a tide of alien senti-
ment which has been rising about its
straggholds."

It is a fact which every man knows
to be true that, if a vote could be had
between American rule in Hawaii and
the restoration of the native throne,
the victory would be for the throne.
Hawaii is an American Territory with
a voting majority of royalists; and
there is no other Territory like it in
the Union. Americanism, therefore, is
on the defensive here; and the duty of
good citizens is not so much to assert it
as to protect it. And strangely enough
it needs protection not only from men
who were born under another flag but
from men who were born under its
own; men like those who almost ruined
the South in the carpet-bag era and
who are quite ready, for the lining of
their own pockets, to lead the Islands
back to heathenism.

Happily the work of defence falls
upon men who, having prepared the
country for Americanism or having
come here to help in that preparation
or to enjoy its results, are powerful
enough when they act in harmony, to
save the American idea from its ene-
mies. We have no fear of the final re-
sults. Revolutions do not go backward;
progress, which is of the age and the
national force and is bound up with pa-
triotism, cannot be checked. All the
case requires is courage and zeal for
the public welfare and these the real
Americans of this group have always
shown whenever a crisis has arisen.

No doubt the Legislature—or the
Home Rulers in it—would like to have
special sessions all the year around
with Noite lunches thrown in. But the
Territory can do better to go without
funds for public improvements than to
stand a continued strain of legislative
incompetence and venality.

GOT THE RESULT ANYHOW.

Doctor—Well, my little man, you're
quite well again. How did you take the
pills, in water or with cake?
Bobby—I used them in my blow-gun.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of
eczema or salt rheum, pimples and
other cutaneous eruptions proceed from
humors, either inherited, or acquired
through defective digestion and as-
similation.

To treat these eruptions with drying
medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the sys-
tem discharge the humors, and to
strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J.
G. Hines, Frank, Ill., of eczema, from which
he had suffered for some time; and Miss
Alvina Weber, Box 218, Algonk, Wis., of pim-
ples on her face and back and chafed skin on
her body, by which she had been greatly
troubled. There are more testimonials in
favor of this great medicine than can be
published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the prom-
ise. No longer put off treatment.
Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The work of improving and enlarging
the buildings on Quarantine Island is
being pushed along rapidly and will be
completed before many weeks.

The memorial window dedicated to the
Rev. J. H. Lane has been put in
place in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The
subject represents the Apostle Paul.

Harry Roberts comes to the front
with the banner papa of the season,
a luscious fruit sixteen inches long and
weighing seven and a half pounds be-
ing the exhibit.

Among the Claudine's passengers for
Maui yesterday were Mrs. Theo. Rich-
ards and two children, and Miss Bar-
row, who go to Makawao to spend a
two months' vacation.

Acting Governor Cooper, Adjutant
General Soper, and Captain Hawes, at
8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, return-
ed the official call of the captain and
officers of the cruiser, Philadelphia.
They were received with the honors
due the executive of a State or Terri-
tory and his staff, and upon their de-
parture a salute of seventeen guns was
fired.

According to the plans prepared, a
hearty celebration of the Fourth was
indulged in at Kamalo, Molokai, yes-
terday. In the forenoon there were to
be horse races, at noon a big lunch
attended by all the residents from far
and near, and dancing in the after-
noon and evening. On the night of
July 2 a moonlight old-fashioned pa'u
riding party was given in which doc-
trines of people of both sexes partici-
pated.

A fight in the "Sand Lot," in Ka-
kaako, one of the poor tenement dis-
tricts of the city, took place yesterday
afternoon in which a Japanese had one
of his eyes almost knocked out of the
socket, while an ex-police officer was
struck on the hand with a rock. The
Japanese is in the hospital, and two
Japanese are at the police station
charged with assault. Two white men
and a native who were mixed up in the
affray, escaped.

The strike of the Chinese laundry-
men, which was told exclusively in the
Advertiser some weeks ago, has been
settled. The Chinese who are engaged
in the duties of ironing, washing, and
other things that appertain to the
cleaning of soiled linen, have carried
their point, and in the future, as stated
in the Advertiser at that time, will be
paid a higher wage and have shorter
hours. The patrons of the laundries
will also pay a larger amount for ser-
vices rendered than they have been
accustomed to pay in the past. In-
stead of receiving \$4.50 a week, the em-
ployees of the laundries will be ad-
vanced to \$6.50 and \$7.50 per week.

FEDERAL COURT.

Among the twelve Chinese who ar-
rived here on the China two weeks ago
and were held at the quarantine sta-
tion pending the settlement of the ques-
tion of the legality of their being al-
lowed to land, are a pretty little 11-year-
old Chinese girl and a comely young
woman of about 21. They were with
two Chinamen before Judge Estee yes-
terday morning, while T. McCants
Stewart presented their case. They are
of the unfortunate who have been vis-
iting in their native land and returned
too late to register. As they claim to
be native born, however, they have a
better chance of being allowed to re-
main than those who are merely resi-
dents here and unregistered. It is
claimed that as the United States ac-
cepted all citizens under the terms of
annexation the native-born Chinese
cannot be deported. At 3 o'clock in
the afternoon the case of the four Ce-
lestials came up for hearing and Judge
Estee refused to allow the prisoners
bail. The matter was continued until
Friday morning.

Preliminary hearing of the case of the
captain and mate of the Sea King,
charged with brutal treatment of a
sailor, was had yesterday afternoon by
United States Commissioner Robinson.

The Philadelphia Record remarks
that the Archbishop of Canterbury has
surprised the British public by affirm-
ing that the experiment of an unmar-
ried ministry has been a failure, and
that the people prefer a married clergy
because the family of a clergyman often
do as much good as he does. That is
all very well, provided the people be
willing to pay for a married ministry.
Experience indicates that they are
(in not. The present celibate system (in
which a large proportion of the minis-
ters are unmarried) was the result of
the failure of the parishioners to pay
living salaries. The number of highly
educated daughters of poorly paid cler-
gymen became a burden to the con-
science of the nation. These young
women were without the means of liv-
ing as educated girls should live, and
the demand for governesses was not
enough to provide places for most of
them. The problem enlisted the ef-
forts of Sir Walter Besant, who began
a crusade in favor of the employment
of the daughters of clergymen as do-
mestic help. The poor ministers with
big families have been thinned out, and
it is rash for the Archbishop to urge
matrimony on the clergy until he shall
have worked the people up to the pay-
ment of bigger salaries.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. Box 704, Ho-
nolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD., General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hon-
olulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK, (Robert Lewers,
F. J. Lowrey, C. M. O'Connell), Import-
ers and Dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials, Office, 414 West St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd., Esplanade, Cor.
Fort and Allen Sts., Hollister & Co.,
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

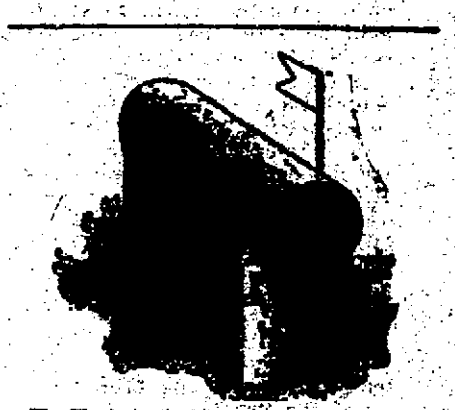
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
—Freight and passengers for all
Island ports.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

Down A gain

In prices is the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.
Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 131.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER
will sail from NEW YORK for HONO-
LULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901,
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

SENATE HAS CONCLUDED

Waiting to Meet House in Joint Committee.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Senate has finished its labors for the extra session, and it is more than likely that the House will follow suit, when next that body convenes. The forenoon in the Senate yesterday was spent in criticising the action of the Lower House, and in making a comparison of their bill with that of the Senate. Shortly before 3 o'clock an adjournment was taken until the House should express a desire to meet them in joint conference.

The House spent the major portion of the day in reading their Appropriation bill, as reviewed and revised by the Senate. The proceeding was punctuated at regular intervals by remarks that were not at all complimentary to the other legislative body.

SENATE.

As soon as the business of the house was in order yesterday morning, the following communication from the Lower House was read:

"I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the House of Representatives has, by a vote of 14 ayes to 1 noes, taken this 2d day of July, A. D. 1901, failed to recede from its non-concurrence to the proposed amendment of your honorable body to House bill No. 4. Said bill is returned herewith.

"By direction of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to return to your honorable body a communication to this House, sent by direction of the Senate in re the legal effect of a certain vote on the amendments proposed by your honorable body to House bill No. 4 as being without the province of communications between co-ordinate branches of the Legislature.

"S. ABREU, A. A. WILDER, Clerk House of Representatives."

This led to some more of the high temperature that has been characteristic of the Senate during the past few days. As soon as the solons had expressed themselves to their heart's content, they took up the salaries bill and considered it until noon.

In the afternoon the remainder of the document was gone over, and shortly before 3 o'clock that body adjourned unturned, until such time as the Lower House should express a willingness to confer with them.

HOUSE.

Just to see how badly the Senate had mutilated their pet scheme, the House spent the greater portion of yesterday in comparing the bill that they had sent to the Senate, and the same bill, when it had been returned to them. The changes made by the Senate are given below. The entire afternoon was consumed in this way. In the latter portion of the day this letter from the Senate was read:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the following motion passed by the Senate this 3d day of July, A. D. 1901, I herewith return to your honorable body House bill No. 4, as amended by the Senate, and messages from your honorable body pertaining thereto:

That the law as amended and messages from the Lower House sent the Senate the reasons upon which it objects to such amendment; or that the House of Representatives request a conference upon the subject matter of the amendments made by the Senate.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

EDGAR CAYLESS, Clerk of the Senate.

This provoked all sorts of caustic remarks. Finally Dickey offered the following resolution, which was killed, and then passed upon being reconsidered:

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to inform the Senate through its clerk that the final passage of any bill requires a full majority of all the election members of both Houses; that the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment of House Bill No. 4 would finally pass the bill, and therefore requires the majority affirmative vote of all the members of the House.

Also that the House is ready to appoint a conference committee to consider the difference between the Houses on House bill No. 4.

As soon as this had been safely put out of the way, Emmelhut suggested the ensuing concurrent resolution to the Representatives, which was accepted unanimously:

Be it Enacted by the House of Representatives, The Senate concurring:

That a conference committee, to consist of seven (7) members from each House, be appointed for consideration of the Appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives and the amendments thereto proposed by the Senate.

That the members of said committee be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate respectively.

That six members shall be selected so that each election district is represented on each committee, the seventh (7th) member to be appointed at large.

After being passed upon, the House adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

G. W. R. Kaunakoa yesterday applied to the First Circuit Court for an examination touching his qualifications for admission to the bar, and if successful, for a license to practice in the district courts. He was examined and promptly turned down by Judge Gear. Although the applicant was highly recommended as to his moral character and knowledge of things legal by F. W. McGee, D. Kalanokalan, William White, J. A. Akina and J. M. Poeppoe, it transpired that he was found wanting when subjected to an examination, and Judge Gear denied the license without hesitation.

THE HEALANIS WIN THE GREAT BOAT RACES

(Continued from Page 1.)

vin, No. 3, dipped their oars into the water and started the boat off easily. For half a mile the stroke and No. 2, and the bow, W. Lyle, and No. 2, Wade Armstrong, alternated in propelling the shell down to the starting point.

Five minutes later the Healani's handsome new shell was dropped into the water to enter its first race. The shell glided in the morning sunlight, and its appearance made an impression upon the beholders. Its crew, consisting of Paul Jarret, stroke; Dan Renear, No. 3; F. B. Damon, No. 2, and S. A. Walker, bow, started on an easy clip in the wake of the Myrtles. The Manuwal, with A. W. Carter, starter, and E. H. Paris and George Angus, as timekeepers for the start, followed the two crews. The latter did not hurry to the starting point, reserving their strength for the trial of speed in the race.

The Waterwitch had on board A. A. Wilder, chairman of the regatta committee; F. J. Church, A. G. M. Robertson and S. E. P. Taylor, judges; F. C. Smith, of the Oahu Railroad; W. H. Babbitt, Commodore Young, Harry Wilder, W. W. Williamson, W. W. Hall, R. O. Yardley, artist for the regatta; Dan Logan, Republican; W. H. Conner and Lloyd Conking, Bulletin; F. Taylor, Advertiser. The launch was taken as far as the first half-mile flag, and there waited for the crews to come down the stretch. The water was not deep enough to permit the launch to go with safety beyond the flag, and the judges were therefore not able to see the start. The water was considered by the judges to be well adapted for racing. Now and then a gust of wind would catch the white caps to show themselves for an instant, but the wind was not heavy enough at any time to hold the crews back or compel them to use their muscle against it.

The Healani took the mauka course, the Myrtles the makai side of the channel. About five minutes after ten the shells were seen to be in position, and at 10:08, according to the watches on the judges' boat, the oars made the first dip. As the shells neared the half-mile flag, they were abreast. It was pretty race down the course, and not at any time could one shell be said to be ahead of the other. A long, easy stroke was pulled in each boat, a computation of the strokes of each indicating they were pulling a 26-stroke gait to the minute. Excitement on the launches increased when the shells closed down on the first flag a half-mile away from the starting point.

Steadily and surely the coxswains began to urge their crews and the boats seemed to take on new life. Each crew was eager for the victory at the first half mile, and the competition then began to be keen. A rippling wave caused the Myrtle boat to lag behind for a few inches, but a spurt brought her up with her rival. Swiftly they reached the flagpole.

The judges' launch was several boat lengths in the lead, and the spectators were unable to tell which boat reached the line first. It seemed that both had crossed it bow and bow. Even the flagman seemed in a quandary, and both shells had passed him by a length before he reluctantly raised the blue flag as if in doubt. The flag was reached at 10:12.

The Myrtles at this juncture increased their speed, the stroke dipping his oars more rapidly and holding the 38-stroke. The rest of the crew responded to the new energy, and the boat forged ahead of her rival. The Healani kept on with their 26-stroke. The Myrtle stroke now measured 38. A shout from the shore indicated that the wearers of the red had seen the movement, and their spirits came up accordingly. The shout had its effect on the Healani, for the crew began rowing faster, and soon reached the 38-stroke. Half way between the half and the three-quarter-mile posts the Healani improved their speed, and the new shell went ahead of the Myrtles. When the three-quarter-mile post was reached the Healani were three-fourths of a length in the lead. This time the breeze brought a tremendous shout to the judges' boat from the shore. Up went the blue flag again.

Again the Myrtles tried to spurt. The old lap streak shell responded to the energetic stroke and held the 38-stroke. The rest of the crew came into full view of the cheering crowds upon the shore. It was a test of strength, skill and endurance at this critical stage of the race. Seldom had the spectators witnessed such a race. The crews bent to their task evenly and surely. Their backs glistened with perspiration, and their muscles bulged at each stroke. Along they moved, neither boat gaining an inch on the other.

Suddenly the Healani changed their tactics, and their rowing became slower, but heavier and longer. The shell shot ahead of the Myrtle as the latter's trailing wharf was reached. Taking advantage of their first lead, and cheered on by the multitudes on the shore, they redoubled their efforts. The Myrtles had lost a chance to lead at the most critical stage, and from that instant the race was lost to them. Both crews pulled grandly down the stretch toward the finishing tape. At each stroke of the Healani's distance between the shells widened. The Myrtle coxswain vainly endeavored to increase the rowers' speed, but it was a fruitless effort. The Myrtle's Waterloo had already come, and they were not in a fit condition to attempt a spurt where only perculean efforts would have availed.

At the mile and a quarter flag the Healani led by half a boat's length. At this point they were just opposite the densest of the crowds on shore, who, for the first time, had an opportunity to witness the race as it should be seen. The magnificent rowing down to the mile flag was entirely lost to them. They could only see the finish, but a finish where the rowers were almost exhausted in both shells. Opposite Lee's yacht the Healani's began leaving their opponents behind at each stroke. Every second increased the daylight between the shells, the Healani finally pulling over the finishing tape four lengths in the lead.

The official time at the finish was as follows:

HEALANIS, 10:37 1/2.

MYRTLES, 10:49 1/2.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

No. 3.....

Stroke.....

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew. It was a handsome trophy. When the Healani boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers. The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left the boathouse and went on an easy clip to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healani. At 10:34 1/2 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting point, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healani shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; C. A. Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Rosa, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; A. W. Judd, No. 2; W. B. McLean, bow; S. Alvares, coxswain.

The Healani were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healani's race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:34. From this point the race was a cakewalk for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the Healani were pulling a 36-stroke, the boat forging ahead under the impetus. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two.

At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The crowd was cheering, and the rest of the crew kept pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurted, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healani boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was towed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago, and the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.

MYRTLES, 12:29.

Chairman Wilder immediately called the winning crew over to the Railroad wharf, while the Waterwitch ran close in. Amid the cheers for the victors, the chairman unfolded a beautiful silk banner, with the blue and the red evenly divided. Upon the banner was the following legend, embroidered in gold:

1901.

Time—Minutes.....Seconds.....

Boat.....Rowers.....

No. 2.....

RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN IN HOPPER HOUSE

Old Homestead Will Be so Utilized by Salvation Army Under Direction of Ensign Larrabee.

THE old Hopper homestead, on King street between Likeli and Punchbowl streets, has been secured by the Salvation Army for the Home for Women which it is about to establish in Honolulu. The property, which was recently bought as a site for the proposed Single Men's Hotel, is an improved estate with a fine residence upon the same. As a former residence it was considered one of the best in old Honolulu, and for this reason its homelike appearance makes it especially adapted for the uses to which the Salvation Army will dedicate it. Knowing the interest which the people of Honolulu generally have taken in the starting of the Salvation Army Home for Women, an advertiser reporter called upon the newly arrived officers, Ensign Hattie Larrabee and Lieut. Lilla Tyrholm, to obtain some further particulars of the new departure.

The Ensign, who will have charge of the operation, is a pleasant-faced, earnest woman, evidently in love with her work, and full of deep sympathy for all classes of women in need of help. She is a thorough New Englander, a native of Auburn, Maine. Originally a member of the Congregational Church she joined the Salvation Army nine years ago attracted by the field of labor and opportunities given to women in its ranks, and says she has never regretted the step. Her first work was in New Hampshire, from which State she was sent to the Training School in New York city. The Army's rescue work had just begun in the States, and, feeling called especially to this particular branch, she was appointed amongst the first officers in the New York Home, in 1882.

After a term here she was sent to assist in Boston; from there to Chicago; then back to New York again, and following this were terms of different length in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Grand Rapids and Los Angeles. The Ensign smilingly said she had filled every position in rescue operations, indoors and out, for which she was glad, as it had given her an all-around experience which would be very useful in meeting the needs of the Honolulu Home.

Her co-adjutor, the Lieutenant, is a much younger woman, with a shorter length of service to her credit. Born in Norway she came to America and ran across the Army in California. Having joined its ranks she went out into the work and for two years was engaged in the regular field work. After

a six months' experience in the Army's Orphanage she was appointed to the Home in Oakland; following this was a term in Portland, from whence she came to Honolulu.

Speaking of these Women's Industrial Homes, the Ensign said there were now twenty-two homes in operation in the States, with accommodations for about 560 women and most of the Homes are filled to their utmost capacity. Five cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Oakland and Chicago, have two Homes apiece; the others are situated in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Des Moines, St. Louis, Omaha, Cleveland, Portland and Los Angeles. Calls for new Homes in other cities are being received all the time. Five new Homes had been opened within the last year, also three Maternity Hospitals, which not only take in maternity cases but in which nurses are trained, have been started in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

"The work done is most encouraging in the results attained," said she, "for while it is not yet to be compared in extent to the great work being done in Great Britain, where it was first inaugurated and has been longer established, yet it is only a matter of time when the United States will outstrip the motherland in this as in other things. Between 1,000 and 1,500 girls now pass through the American Homes annually, and of these 80 per cent are recorded as satisfactory; that is, they are returned to friends or husbands, put out in situations, or happily married. The care and oversight does not end when a woman leaves the Home, even though every care is taken that the situation secured is as safe as far as possible a minimum risk of a return to the old life; they are kept track of and one pleasing feature showing the permanent benefit is that these women voluntarily and of their own volition have founded an 'Out of Love Fund,' to which they contribute regularly a portion of their earnings, after leaving the Home, to repay the help given them in a needy hour and to help others who are in the position they once occupied."

In reply to a query as to the class of women helped, Ensign Larrabee said it varied in different cities. In all, there were a large percentage of rescue cases, but there were also many preventive cases of children or girls whose surroundings were such that unless taken and sheltered the probability was they would soon join the great crowd treading the pavement of despair; these Homes also deal with drunkards, mor-



ENSIGN HATTIE LARRABEE, SALVATION ARMY.

phine and opium users; in fact, any and all that are in need of a helping hand and want to be helped. Creed and nationality were not recognized; there was only one condition or question, "Were they willing to be helped?" The Home is a home, not an institution or prison; the inmates are not kept in by force or locked doors, but by moral suasion and the power of love.

"But, mind you," says this energetic officer, "while it's a home, it's an industrial Home, a regular, bee hive, where the women are fitted for a future life of usefulness. We know the old saying is true that Satan finds mischief for idle hands, so while it's not 'all work and no play,' we see to it that it's not 'all play and no work.' Every body has something to do; there is the housework, the kitchen, the laundry, the garden and the workroom. How about Honolulu? Why, I like the city very much and am much encouraged with the outlook. Of course, I can see that we have here some difficulties peculiar to this place, but I have no doubt as to the outcome as soon as we have things in proper running order. Our little temporary place was altogether too small, but we have at last secured a larger one, where we can accommo-

date at least twenty to twenty-five people. "The furnishing of this Home will be quite a big item. I have figured out that we shall need about \$400 right away to put in sufficient beds and fittings to just barely furnish it; our list of monthly subscribers will also need augmenting very much. When we get in running order I expect that the work done by the girls will bring in an income, and we shall gladly welcome any needlework, embroidery, etc., which the ladies of the city can send in. Many perhaps cannot afford to give cash towards the Home's support, but they could perhaps give us work to do, which would be equally as welcome. In most places, too, we find good-hearted merchants who donate certain amounts of goods monthly, thus lowering our expenses, and possibly we shall have some of our friends here doing likewise. The closing of Twelfth has thrown upon the good citizens the necessity of assisting all of these women who desire to be assisted, and the Salvation Army, with the people's help, will endeavor to step into the breach. So far I have been received most beautifully and have nothing but good to say of Honolulu's people."

CARNEGIE STILL ABSORBING STEEL

His Big Company Has Almost Doubled Its Productive Capacity.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—The Leader today says:

The Carnegie Steel Company will have absorbed the American Steel Hoop Company and the National Steel Company by the first of July, and will have almost doubled its productive capacity, besides gaining complete control of the mills in the valleys, which have hitherto been competitors, but which have not until recently been taken into the United States Steel corporation. This deal will not take in the few plants which are still running independently in that territory, nor does it include the competition to the Carnegie plant at Pittsburg, but aside from that President Schwab of the Steel corporation is to permit of the unification of managements of those constituent companies of the trust to such an extent that the Carnegie Steel Company, which he helped to perfect, will have one of the richest and best territories of the United States almost exclusively its own property. By the addition of these two plants the Carnegie Steel Company acquires what was originally the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngstown; the Shenango Valley Steel Company, New Castle, Pa.; King Gilbert and Warner, Columbus; Bellair Steel Company, Bellair, Ohio; Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company, Bridgeport, Ohio and Mingo Junction; Buhl Steel Company, Sharon, Pa.; Sharon Iron Company, Sharon, Pa.; Rosens Furnace, New Castle; Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio; Ohio Iron Company, Zanesville, Ohio; Columbus Steel Company, Uniontown, Pa.; Standard-Connellsville Coke Company, Pleasant Unity, Pa.; Continental Coke Company, Uniontown, Pa., as parts of the original steel company. In addition it has acquired the following plants, which now comprise the American Steel Hoop Company; J. Painter & Sons Company of Pittsburg; Isabella Furnace Company, Pittsburg; Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburg; Union Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Monessen Steel Company, Monessen, Pa.; P. L. Kimberly Company Works, Sharon, Pa.; Portage Iron Company, Duncansville, Pa.; and Pomeroy Iron and Steel Company of Pomeroy, Ohio.

A Heavenly Photographer.

Mr. F. W. Dyson, who was sent out by the British government to make photographic observations of the recent eclipse, which was total along a belt that intersected Sumatra, was one of the passengers on the Nippon Maru, bound for the Mikado. The best views were obtained by the representative of the University of Virginia. The next total eclipse will occur in 1904. Another is due in 1906.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO HERE

What is, to all appearances, a submarine volcano, has appeared at Kealahou Bay, Hawaii. Professor Lyons, the Government meteorologist, has just received some specimens of black pumice stone from Mr. Leslie of Napoopoo, which his informant says is floating all over the Bay of Kealahou. The pumice is of a shiny, jet black and covers the surface of the water for miles in every direction. The theory is that there has been a submarine outbreak in the vicinity, and that pumice has been ejected by the seismic action.

In 1877, when there was a volcanic eruption on the Island of Hawaii, similar pieces of floating lava were found floating on the surface of the water surrounding the Island. The fact that other indications point to a probable eruption in the near future gives this incident added interest.

The pumice stone will be placed in the windows of Wall, Nichols Co., where it may be seen.

Court Notes.

(From Wednesday's docket.)

Formal decree was yesterday filed in the matter of the bill to revoke foreclosure of Anna Gerts vs. J. Alfred Maguire, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing plaintiff's bill of complaint.

Rev. Father Stappers Sylvester has been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pauline Bernice Hall, a minor, upon the petition of J. W. Hall and Wilhelm Hall, parents of said minor.

Bertha St. Clair has been granted a divorce from John St. Clair on the ground of desertion. The custody of their two children is also awarded to Mrs. St. Clair.

In the bill for injunction suit of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Wai-luku Sugar Co., stipulation has been filed for a specified amendment of defendant's answer.

Magoon & Thompson, attorneys for the victorious plaintiff in the test case of Choy Look See vs. Royal Insurance Co., have filed plaintiff's bill of costs. To the amount of verdict, for \$1,000, is added interest and attorneys' commissions, making a total judgment of \$1,300; costs are taxed at \$100. Defendant has moved for a new trial.

Counsel in the case of Sing Chong & Co. vs. Lin Hop Wai Co. have filed stipulation allowing ten days further for the filing of defendant's bill of exceptions.

The plaintiff in the case of E. M. Nakahara vs. Fannie Strach and Paoakalani, has filed a motion to amend complaint. The amendments are in the matter of land description, and notice is given that the motion will be presented on Friday, July 5, Andrews, Peters & Andrade are plaintiffs' attorneys.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its anesthetic qualities which cause the parts to heal without sensation. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Bannock, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

AHRENS CAUSED SATARO'S DEATH

"We, the jury impanelled in the case of Nakata Sataro, find that he came to his death on July 1, from a fracture of the skull due to injuries received in a collision at the corner of Vineyard and Emma streets, by being run into by a bicycle, then and there ridden by one A. Ahrens.

ARTHUR GILES, J. JONES, R. C. A. PETERSON, E. A. DEXTER, W. LOVE."

The jury viewed the remains of the unfortunate Japanese who was killed Monday night on Emma street by being struck and thrown to the ground, the result of the alleged careless riding of A. Ahrens, who is now held a prisoner at the station house. The charge against Ahrens will be made this morning, when he will be brought before Judge Wilcox to plead.

Dr. Wood was at the hospital morgue when the jury arrived. He had made an autopsy, removing the top of the skull, the better to indicate to the jury the manner in which the Japanese came to his death. The base of the skull was fractured, and the skull cavity had been filled with blood. The fracture was complete, indicating that whatever the force which threw the victim to the ground it was evident he had been struck very hard. The dead man's name is Nakata Sataro, formerly the cook for a Mr. Turner, residing on Emma street.

At the inquest held yesterday afternoon at the deputy sheriff's office, Yamashiro, the roommate of the deceased, testified as to the latter's sober habits, and to his being a bicycle rider of two years' experience.

Dr. Wood testified as to the injuries which Sataro received, and gave it as his opinion that he must have been thrown to the ground to have received the wound which appeared under the scalp at the base of the brain.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the only man beside Ahrens who saw the accident, testified he was on Emma street on the evening in question, and heard the whizz of a bicycle. He saw a rider going down the street at a terrific pace. He called to the man to stop and started to run after him. He saw the two bicycles come together, and the Japanese thrown several feet into the air and his heavy fall. He arrested Ahrens and picked up the almost inanimate body of the victim. He said the man Ahrens rode in the middle of the road. He said Ahrens told him, when arrested, that he "was on the right side of the road, and therefore had a right to ride as he pleased. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the testimony given."

TO TEACH FILIPINOS.

Miss Maud J. Chase to Join the Pioneer Educators.

Miss Maud J. Chase and her father will accompany Prof. J. H. Townsend and his family to the Philippines, leaving here about the 15th of this month. Miss Chase has for some time past been teaching at Keala, Kanai, and resigned her position to enter the wider field opening in the Philippines. She has been recognized as one of the very

efficient members of the Kauai staff and it is fair to presume that she will make a greater success of her work amongst the Filipinos than will many of the 600 American teachers who have not been favored with Hawaiian experience. The best wishes of many friends will go with her.

Lasts Forever.

In the matter of building material, the Islands are taking valuable lessons from ancient Rome. In recent excavations the foundations of the house of Salust (B. C. 40) were encountered and it was necessary to use dynamite to remove them. This demonstrates the practicable indestructibility of concrete for building purpose and the concrete buildings now being constructed in Honolulu, notably the Stangenwald building, the Hawaiian Automobile building and others in course of construction will stand for the next thousand years, an imperishable monument to the proper and natural building material.—Maui News.

Mau's Race Horse.

The race horse on Maui is passing away like the dodo and ichthyornis, and it is a question if there are enough thoroughbred horses on the Island to save us from scrub races. Even the high grade trotting blood so predominant here some years since is becoming scarce, and there is not a man or ranch on the Island engaged in raising fast horses. Where there is so much horseback riding and where riding is so enjoyable as on Maui, it is singular that more attention is not paid to the industry of raising high-class horses. Racing, as a dignified sport, will have to be abandoned on our race track if we cannot get a better class of horses than we now have.—Maui News.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action. The heart has pumped the blood in to them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged. They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Anti-Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Leshon Ltd., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
NIPPON MARU	JULY 2	CHINA	JULY 2
PERU	JULY 9	DORIC	JULY 12
COPTIC	JULY 16	NIPPON MARU	JULY 24
AMERICA MARU	JULY 23	PERU	AUG. 1
PEKING	AUG. 6	COPTIC	AUG. 8
GAELIC	AUG. 13	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 11
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	PEKING	AUG. 24
CHINA	AUG. 27	GAELIC	SEPT. 7
DORIC	SEPT. 14	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 21	CHINA	SEPT. 18
PERU	SEPT. 28	DORIC	SEPT. 25
COPTIC	OCT. 5	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 12
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 19		
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 29		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large this city, says: "For three or four amount of good, as I now testify. I years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister

